

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Sculptor Borghum finally reached a period and stopped to accumulate his second wind.

Remarks the Jacksonville Times Union: "A stamp a day helps to keep the foe away."

The third liberty loan went \$1,170,019,650 over the top. A very comfortable margin.

Our news from Vladivostok—or rather our want of news—is of the most pacific character.

Memphis versatility scores again. The city administration is threatened with a strike by its firemen.

Commencements will exhibit a wonderful lack of patriotism if we are not elaborately told how to end the war.

While the quarrel goes on at Washington, American airmen continue to bring down enemy flyers at the front.

Again, we are reminded by the Kaiser how much he was opposed to the war and how sorry he is that it happened!

Germany will not object to Austrian control of Poland so long as Germany controls Austria. It all comes out in the wash.

The author of the "Simple Life" died a few days ago—because of disappointment, perhaps, that we don't live it that way.

We don't know who will complain of the classification, but Gen. Maurice is now being associated with Col. Repington.

We're pretty busy over this way just now, but perhaps somebody can be spared for a few days to entertain our old friend Kereksky.

Meatless days have been abolished in England. The starvation scheme of Von Tirpitz's U-boats now seems farther away than ever.

To those who feel that congress is being overworked, it is only necessary to suggest that it thinks seriously of investigating George Creel.

Just what Great Britain has in mind in the proposed cancellation of her outstanding commercial treaties is causing some speculation.

The Nashville Banner doesn't take very enthusiastically to suffrage, but it was hardly fair for it to shorten Miss Rankin's name to Annette.

Those Americans who are putting their trust in the Cross, should find in the Red Cross a method of exemplifying their faith by their works.

A New York brewer urges voluntary conservation of beer. He doubtless foresees a day in the early future when there will be no more available.

It is as inevitable as fate that the Kaiser should feel an interest in Irish self-determination. Self-determination of smaller peoples is his long suit just now!

Exposing the alleged fact that Gutenson Borglum did want a slice of that airplane money is not sufficient. The country will be better satisfied when it finds out who did get it.

It is not easy to understand why friends of the colonel object to George Creel's "slumming," even if extended to congress. Didn't he put secret service men on the trail of congressmen?

Mme. Botchkareva, who commanded the famous Russian "death legion" of women, is said to be on her way to this country. The hope is being expressed that since the madame escaped the Hun, the bolsheviks, the Red Guards, the socialists and the anarchists, she may also escape the vaudeville managers.

It is not difficult for us to believe what the New York papers have to say about Mayor Hylan's treatment of Dr. Lucius P. Brown. In fact, it would be very difficult to convince Tennesseans that there is any inefficiency in the man who served so long and so satisfactorily in this state's pure food and drugs department, and under such trying circumstances.

In opposing a rationing system for this country, Mr. Hoover's sense of democracy scores again. He flatly declares that "such a system is un-American and undemocratic" and that he will continue to appeal to the people for voluntary conservation of food. Mr. Hoover apparently thinks that if democracy is worth fighting for, it is worth preserving at home.

MORE IRISH TROUBLE.

Complications in the Irish situation continue, and the situation is evidently grave. The alleged discovery by Edward Shortt, chief secretary for Ireland, of a pro-German plot and the arrest of a number of prominent Sinn Féin leaders, including a member of parliament, incidents carried in today's dispatches, are calculated to produce extreme anxiety. This prompt action may nip further hostile manifestations in the bud, and it may result in bloodshed. The feeling is very tense.

Such events are indeed disheartening to those who have been hoping against hope for the satisfactory settlement of the Irish problem. It is a question which has baffled the ablest British statesmanship for more than a hundred years. Is it again to be handed down to posterity as the one insoluble governmental problem? We shall await further developments in the delicate situation with some uneasiness.

A HAPPY EVENT.

The testimonial given Capt. O. B. Andrews by the men with whom he has so long worked and been associated, on the occasion of his bidding them goodbye to take up his duties for the government yesterday, was peculiarly significant. It was a real democratic love-feast, notwithstanding the participants met in the capacity of employer and employee. It evidenced a bond of sympathy between the two that is all too rare in the country, but worthy of wide cultivation.

The men had asked that the whistle be blown thirty minutes earlier, agreeing, however, to move up the time, in order that they might see their president off and bid him Godspeed. Capt. Andrews was therefore little prepared for what occurred. Gift after gift was showered upon him from the various divisions of employees, each accompanied by eloquent speeches of presentation. The burden of these gave evidence of the fine spirit of co-operation prevailing between employer and employee in the industry over which Capt. Andrews had so long and so efficiently presided.

This pleasing incident indicated the possibilities which lie in the democratization of our industries—of making them institutions in which manager and laborer are alike interested participants. It manifested a spirit of devotion and good will that it were worth living a lifetime to experience. Capt. Andrews is to be envied by other captains of industry who have not yet learned the lesson from his example.

It was only natural that an institution of the character indicated should patriotically grant its employees a full holiday on full pay in commemoration of such an occasion, conditioned only their making some effort to aid the government.

THE COLONEL'S GRIEVANCE.

Other newspapers are finding it as difficult to sympathize with the colonel as has The News. While we, and they, may want to agree with him in advocating freedom of the press, we can't join him in indiscriminate criticism for criticism's sake, or to promote his political ambitions. Most newspapers favor freedom of the press as a matter of principle, but he does so only because he wants to use it in furthering his campaign plans. His grievance against Mr. Burleson would take on much more force if he could exhibit a clean bill of health for himself. When he was president he didn't so much relish the right of criticism. Even now he admits that he would like to suppress certain papers which do not happen to take their cue from him.

The San Francisco Bulletin has apparently sized up the situation with accuracy. It declares that there are only two parts in which the colonel will play—those of chief executive or chief critic. He must be first in whatever capacity. And since he has been denied the position of chief executive, he exercises the function of chief critic at all hazards. That paper points out that his criticisms of the president were just as violent when the policies of the latter were exactly the opposite of those now censured so sharply. In concluding an editorial on the colonel's controversy with Mr. Burleson, the Bulletin pertinently remarks:

"Mr. Roosevelt's opposition is, of course, perfectly legitimate. It would be a misfortune as well as an injustice if he were in any way hindered from giving voice to it. His right to free speech is like every other citizen's, unlimited so long as he exercises it legally and loyally. But he makes such poor use of his privilege as to disqualify himself out of his own mouth. An impartial person, earnestly trying to study out the truth of the present situation in this country is merely waiting his time with Mr. Roosevelt."

This is putting it better than we could. Col. Roosevelt is a paradox at best. One may admire his wonderful personality and his exhaustless energy, but one encounters insuperable difficulty in trying to follow his mental processes. However, it seems to be generally understood that his activities must find an outlet in some way, and allowances are made accordingly. The community finds it more convenient to endure him than to suppress him.

The editor of one of our weekly exchanges thinks perhaps the eclipse of the sun, June 8, was arranged in commemoration of his twentieth wedding anniversary, which occurs on that date. Every reader will understand this as a confession that the madam has eclipsed him.

Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, is said to have produced a new variety of wheat which is better, more prolific and capable of universal culture as compared with the old varieties. Apparently the discovery was made none too soon.

THE SUPREME TEST

Remarks the New York Evening Post:

"Baruch, Rosenwald, Stettinius, Goethals, Warburg, Frankfurter, Deed, Schwab—no, dear reader, this is not a rollcall of the Kaiser's privy council. It is merely a list of some of the men with German blood in their veins who have been entrusted with great powers under the American government in this crisis in the nation's history. Each one is given tremendous responsibility. Most of them were born in this country; one of them has relatives in the enemy's service. The parents of most of them were born in Germany, so that it is, in a way, proper to speak of them as German-Americans. But as Americans none are more loyal, none more useful. In Schwab's hands we have placed the vital shipping question, the crux of the whole war situation. Rosenwald and Stettinius are doing most of the purchasing for the government, while upon Goethals' shoulders rests the responsibility of the vital quarter master corps. To Mr. Frankfurter has just been given the vast responsibility of controlling and regulating those who are laboring for the government in factories, yards and plants. Surely this roll of honor ought to give those patriots who see nothing but disloyalty among German-Americans and are allowing themselves to be swept by prejudice into opposing German-written newspapers, however loyal and however useful they may be, the German language and everything that smacks remotely of Germany."

If one desired better proof of the hearty loyalty of the great bulk of the citizenship of German extraction, as this paper has several times suggested, it may be found in every day's American casualty list. Read names appearing there and argument will be superfluous. Men of German lineage are daily sealing their loyalty with their blood. This, it seems to us, is the supreme test. They are fighting while their critics are merely talking—and keeping a safe distance from the firing line.

The teaching of German in the schools may very well be set aside in favor of some other language. It is not probable that commercial and social intercourse with Germany will be generally renewed for a good long while. The German language will not be so much of a necessity as, perhaps, French, and certainly Spanish. But, in the substitution, we ought not to go out of our way to make it unpleasant for those who came to us seeking freedom and are willing to fight with us to maintain it.

Hereto is appended an extract from the last issue of one of the German language newspapers, whose publication was forbidden in New York, advising its readers:

"But the last stretch of the road must be traveled alone by our readers. We hope that during the trying months of the first year of the war they recognized what the time does demand of them—uncompromising and absolute loyalty to the land to which they now and in future belong; unpromising obedience to the laws and uncompromising submission to the measures made necessary by the war."

CONGRESS SHIES.

Secretary McAdoo lays the ax at the root of the tree when he asks congress to remain in session until new revenue legislation can be enacted. That is exactly what congress doesn't want to do. The summer is coming on and besides this is an election year. Members are not so certain about what the folks at home think of what they have already done. They hesitate before levying any more taxes until after the election.

Announcement that it would be necessary to raise from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000 a year more than at present has given our solons the shivers. The latter figure was about what it was expected that the present law would raise in a year, but it is now seen that it will produce much more. Senator Smoot thinks its proceeds may reach a total of \$5,000,000,000, though the treasury puts it about \$1,000,000,000 lower.

The leaders in both houses are opposed to action now, and are awaiting Secretary McAdoo's recovery from a slight indisposition that they may argue the matter with him. It will take time, of course, to work out such a measure, but our own impression is that the sooner the matter is taken up and disposed of, the better.

PUT IT ACROSS.

One of the best ways to promote business as usual is to meet our war requirements as they come up promptly and then bring our attention back to the daily routine. When something must be done, it should be done as speedily as practicable and have done with it.

Next week is Red Cross week in Chattanooga—and all over the country. But there is no compulsion about using a whole week in making up Chattanooga's pro rata. It will be all the better and more creditable if the task is finished in half the week. Three days is an ample time limit.

St. Paul once wrote a letter to one of the churches, which he purposed to visit, urging that its contribution be made up in advance, "that there be no gatherings when I come." And this is a pretty good motto. It will expedite the Red Cross drive if every one shall have his mind made up to a liberal contribution before the canvasser reaches him. Let everybody be ready. The longer the canvass is protracted, the more it gets on our nerves and the more it disturbs business. Let's not have it that way. This is one method of helping to win the war available to those who cannot go to the front. There should be a generous rivalry as to how much—not how little—each of us can do.

Let's not let the Red Cross campaign lag in Chattanooga. Let's send it over the top. Let's dispose of it in true Chattanooga fashion.

Arthur G. St. James, of Denver; Edward St. Luke, of Cheyenne; Orville St. John, of Seattle; Henry F. St. Peter, of Kansas City; and Arthur T. Matthew, of Spokane, are all given as names belonging to as many of Uncle Sam's marines stationed in San Francisco. Looks as if the patriots were on our side, anyway.

LAND ISSUE IN TEXAS.

Texas is the biggest state—the biggest single thing—in this country. It is so big that its division into smaller units has several times been proposed, but every time to meet the opposition of its people. A big state, like every other big concern, has big problems. One of those which Texas has on hand is that of providing land for the landless men and men for the landless land. She still has more than enough land to go around among the available supply of men. But for one reason or another every man who may desire a home of his own on the land has not been able to obtain it, and this is a difficulty which the state wants to remove. It wants its citizens to own the land which they cultivate—a very laudable desire indeed. A plan of state aid to tenants who may want to purchase the lands which they occupy—or other lands—is being worked out. A few days ago C. T. Gilbert, who lives at Dallas, was at Washington and, while there, declared in an interview:

"There will be submitted to the next session of the legislature a constitutional amendment which will permit the state of Texas to lend its credits, under such laws and regulations as the legislature may pass, to enable those who are landless to buy land with a small payment down and on long time at a low rate of interest. There will be created a land settlement commission with the power to purchase large tracts of land, putting them in readiness for occupancy and then selling them to actual settlers, as the public school lands of Texas were sold, placing a mortgage for half the value of the land with the Houston federal farm loan bank, the state standing between the seller and the purchaser as the guarantor of 40 per cent, requiring the purchaser to pay down 10 per cent, and pay the total in forty years. Under this plan, worked out by Gov. Hobby, every tenant farmer in Texas may become owner of the land he cultivates."

Thus it will be seen that this is one of the hobbies of Gov. Hobby. And it is a very commendable one. It fits in nicely with the federal farm loan scheme and has points of similarity to the Irish land purchase act of nearly a generation ago, under the operations of which most of the land of the Emerald Isle has passed into the ownership of the people who live on it. The balance of the country will watch the progress made by Texas in solving the land riddle with interest.

In passing, Mr. Gilbert pronounces Gov. Hobby the best war governor of them all. He is pushing good roads development and has mobilized every resource of the Lone Star state for the winning of the war. In fact, his pet hobby seems to be comprehended in progressive development.

"America should help Russia," rather than vilify her, is the altogether sensible suggestion of the Washington Post, which paper believes that the war has gone against the allies more from their own blundering than from German superiority. The Post thinks that Russia might yet be made a resource in the war against Germany, instead of possibly an ally of Germany, if we will have it so. It suggests that some sort of tangible program should be adopted, our assistance promised Russia, politically, economically and militarily, and that country's co-operation invited. It appears to us also that it would be fine diplomacy and effective strategy to convince Russia that we are her friend.

What might be termed a heroic remedy is that which suggests that the names of all women be left out of the society "column" unless they are engaged in some sort of war work.

TO THE EDITOR

(Communications in this department represent the views of the writer. All matters of public interest may be discussed briefly.)

Purpose of Prayer.

Editor The News:
I wish to give expression to a few thoughts on the prayers to be made on Memorial day for the success of our armies.

This praying to God for Him to do something (externally), presupposes that He would do otherwise if we did not pray, but internally, psychologically, or philosophically, it is putting ourselves in accord with His purposes. This is perhaps the best way to pray, but I do not know anything about God being with us, but I am fearfully interested to know if we are with God.

I feel that we can know just as much about God as we can about us as we being with Him. It is a matter of co-operation. He cannot be with us, and we cannot be with Him, except through co-operation of one with the other. Good or bad, whether we pray or not, we are with Him, and remain passive, we are bound, through immutable laws to Him, and are sure to receive that which is coming to us. There is one unerring rule whereby we may judge of this: If we are with Him, we will find that in all our prayers there is only one law and that is His law.

In 1591, Emperor William said to his soldiers: "Body and soul, you belong to me. If I command you to shoot your fathers and sons, you must follow my command without a murmur. . . . Only one is mother in this empire and I am that one. It is my business to decide if there shall be war. You must not interfere. One will, but that is my will: there is only one law and that is my law."

This may be technically true, for as ruler of the German people and commander of his armies, the Kaiser's word is law; but it is different when he expresses himself thus: "On me, as the German emperor, the spirit of God has descended. I am His weapon. His sword. His voice. . . . Since the war the president's appointments have been from both parties. The republican party had been in power for so many years that its members had the opportunity to acquire wide reputations. The appointments from the president's own party, preceding the war and since the war, were necessarily from men who had not been so much in the public eye; but the general public now realizes that all of his appointments, both of republicans and democrats, have been of the highest quality."

Building That "Bridge."
(New York Evening Post.)
The completion of our first million tons of shipping under government control naturally evokes expressions of gratification. These are none the less hearty despite the fact that the figures do not mean that we have begun and finished that amount of tonnage in the time covered. Much of it was commandeered on the ways, and has only been carried

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo



THE JARR FAMILY

By Roy L. McCardell

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"What do you think she's done now, what do you think she's done?" cried the agitated Miss Cackleberry rushing out again to Mrs. Jarr, after Miss Cora Hickett, the fiancee, had departed. "While I was out talking to you, just for a moment, she told him what lovely homemade pie she could make. Homemade apple pie! And she told him that as he would be going away to war, she would give him a dinner that he would remember. Does she make good pie? Or will she have her mother make it for her, like you are going to knit a sweater for me, that I am to tell him I am knitting in secret for him alone—the first sweater I have ever knitted?"

"Why, I think Cora Hickett is a good cook," replied Mrs. Jarr. "She took cooking lessons, I believe, but she is a good cook, for all that. I wouldn't be surprised for she is an artful thing, but that she will make the pie, and cook it just before dinner, and take us out in the kitchen and show us how she makes the pie herself. She spoke of hot apple pie, didn't she?"

"Yes, she did, the vampire!" cried Miss Cackleberry. "That's why she said hot apple pie. She knows then I couldn't sneer and say it came from a bakery!"

"What did he say?" asked Mrs. Jarr eagerly.

"Oh, he said he liked hot apple pie," replied Miss Cackleberry. "His mother used to make it for him when he was a boy, with plenty of cinnamon."

"Cinnamon!" repeated Mrs. Jarr. "I have an idea, Gladys, my dear. She didn't have the nerve to ask him to dinner at her house without asking you, did she?"

"Oh, no, she asked me, and she is going to ask you. When she saw Herbert was fond of old fashioned hot apple pie, she thought it safe. But what gives you the idea about cinnamon?"

"I can't tell you now, my dear," said Mrs. Jarr. "You might be excited."

Our prayers will not change, or even accelerate this law of justice any more than they can change physical laws, but every one who prays in this spirit of co-operation will be strengthened in his inward consciousness, and he will become more determined to "see it through." This is our invincibility and answer to our prayers.

This is a cosmic matter and in the nature of things there can be no other strength and answer. I pray, therefore, not expecting to pray events, but by the expression of confidence to keep my spirit encouraged.

D. H. BAIRD.

Mission Ridge, May 17, 1918.

The Appointment of Mr. Hughes.

(Lexington Post.)
President Wilson has once more shown his nonpartisanship and his excellent judgment in the choice of men in the appointment of Mr. Charles E. Hughes to co-operate with Mr. Gen. Gregory in the investigation of the aircraft situation.

No better appointment than that of Mr. Hughes could have been made. His record in the insurance investigations in New York, before he was elected governor, shows his indefatigable tenacity in pursuing those who are guilty. His record on the supreme bench shows his judicial qualities, and his unusual capacity as a lawyer has never been in doubt.

Since the war the president's appointments have been from both parties. The republican party had been in power for so many years that its members had the opportunity to acquire wide reputations. The appointments from the president's own party, preceding the war and since the war, were necessarily from men who had not been so much in the public eye; but the general public now realizes that all of his appointments, both of republicans and democrats, have been of the highest quality.

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STATE POLITICS

(By T. J. Campbell.)

The features of interest in political circles within the week are the announcement by Gen. Charles T. Cates that he will begin his speaking campaign as a candidate for senator at the Ryman auditorium, Nashville, May 31; the definite declaration of John E. Edgerton that he will not be a candidate for governor this year, and the continued reticence of Gov. Rye respecting his intentions as touching the senatorial campaign.

A newspaper story concerning Gen. Cates' opening speech states that it will depart from the usual method—will be entirely out of the ordinary—and the prediction is made that it will prove a complete surprise to the public. According to the story, it will be different from the usual campaign speech in that it will not be written, no advance copy will be furnished to the press, and while its points have been studied out and prepared, it will be in the nature of a purely extemporaneous effort. All these features invest the incident with peculiar interest, since it is known that Gen. Cates is a man of great ability and originality, and a public speaker of more than usual power and brilliancy.

Mr. Edgerton's decision not to be a candidate for governor had been discounted in advance, since it had been believed for several weeks that he would probably not enter the race. But his letter to his friend, George L. Hardwick, of Cleveland, a model document of the kind, and stamped him as a man of splendid qualities. Mr. Edgerton declares that he has been, and is, quite busy with his duties as head of the manufacturing and political work of the state, and with the food administration, besides the speaking which he has done in behalf of the liberty loan and the war savings certificates. He further intimates that he is not at all disposed to do any fighting except in the central powers, which he purposes to keep up to the best of his ability. Concluding, Mr. Edgerton very gracefully expresses his thanks and appreciation to those who were good enough to consider him in connection with the governorship, which he regards as a high compliment and expression of confidence in him. He bows himself out so pleasantly that it is difficult not to think of him in connection with possible future honors and responsibilities.

Gov. Rye's silence is being variously interpreted. It had been practically taken for granted that he would not be a candidate—by all but a few close personal friends. But his declaration to reporters that he was not yet ready to announce his conclusions indicates distinctly that he is still considering the matter. Before these lines reach the reader he may have formally made public his decision. This information has little more time in which to deliberate. Gov. Rye has a strong following in the state, who will support him in preference to anybody; he is a primary speaker of recognized ability, and it would not be at all easy to forecast the effect of his entry on the senatorial situation in the state.

There has been some speculation regarding the probable course of the republican in the mayoralty, governor and other state offices. Under the primary law candidates for these places must be named at the same time as the August election, but so few as this column has observed there are no announced candidates. A statement in the press a few days ago, however, that party headquarters had been or would be established at Nashville indicated the probability that the party would be able to secure representatives in the field as usual. This information, strengthened by the further fact that the republican state committee has been called together to arrange for the county primary boards. This is a formality, however, which would be necessary in order to provide for congressional and legislative nominations, whether it was the purpose to name state candidates or not. Several months ago there was a little discussion of the East Tennessee newspapers of Hon. H. Clay Evans, of this city, as a possible republican candidate for the senatorial toga, and of Capt. Thomas F. Peck, of Etowah, as the choice for governor, but nothing has ever been heard publicly from either of these gentlemen which would indicate their attitude toward the suggestion. It is probable, however, that there will, before long, be some sort of pronouncement from party leaders indicating their course in the premises.

Gen. Cates' charge of map action against the democratic state committee respecting its action in the matter of selecting county primary boards started something of a breeze in political haunts, but that has about spent itself because other matters have intruded for consideration.

Some discussion is being indulged of possible legislative action, but the offerings for this service are not as yet very numerous. One cause of this is probably found in the fact that on account of the high cost of living, due in large measure to the war, the stipend of \$10,000 a year does not look so attractive as a money-making proposition. There is a demand for intelligent, responsible men for this work, however, and it is probable that enough of these can be found to undertake the task as a patriotic service, without regard to the immediate compensation.

LUNG-VITA FOR WHOOPING COUGH

Mrs. Brown Says She Gave Her

Baby Only Three Doses—Relief Was Wonderful.

"My baby had a severe case of whooping cough in the spring of last year, and, through a friend, I was persuaded to try Lung-Vita," says Mrs. E. C. Brown, who lives at 295 California Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. "After the third dose, she was wonderfully relieved. I think Lung-Vita is a wonderful medicine for the disease for which it is recommended." Lung-Vita is a perfectly harmless yet effective compound of barks, tannins and oils of known medicinal value. A cold or cough is relieved most at once with this remedy and the system is built up generally. Why not try it? Your druggist or dealer handles it.—(Adv.)

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